Breaking the Disaster Cycle:
Future Directions in Natural Hazard Mitigation:

Implementing the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 at the Federal Level; Sustainability and Resilient Communities

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Implementing the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 at the Federal Level

- **Objectives:**

3.1 Summarize the major changes made by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to the Stafford Act.

3.2 Understand the actions being taken by FEMA to implement the new disaster act .

3.3 Discuss the DMA's potential impacts on mitigation capacity and commitment.

Sustainability and Resilient Communities

- **Objectives:**

3.4 Assess the DMA's potential impacts on the operations of the intergovernmental model of hazard mitigation.

3.5 Discuss the concepts of sustainability and the resilient community.

3.6 Examine the ideal of sustainable development to balance economic, environmental, and social objectives and outcomes

Sustainability and Resilient Communities

- **Objectives:**

3.7 Examine the need for physical, social, and economic resiliency.

3.8 Understand the relationships among the goals of hazard mitigation, resilient communities, and sustainable development.

3.9 Discuss FEMA's approach to linking mitigation with sustainable development through land use planning, housing, and infrastructure.

Implementing the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 at the Federal Level

- **Objective 3.1**
  - Summarize the major changes made by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to the Stafford Act:
    - Establish a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program
    - Provide for incentive funding for pre-disaster mitigation
    - Require state and local mitigation plans

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- **Objective 3.2**
  - Understand the actions being taken by FEMA to implement the new disaster act:
    - Requirement for *Standard State Mitigation Plan* continued
    - New type of plan - *Enhanced State Mitigation Plan*
    - Delegating responsibility to Managing states
    - New requirement for local mitigation plans
    - Diversifying use of state grant funds for local and tribal plans

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FEMA Officer Bill Carwile in Southern California Nov. 2003 (Source: FEMA)

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- **Figure 3.1. Hazard Mitigation Planning and HMGP Rule**
  - *Standard State Mitigation Plan* (15% HMGP)
    - planning process
    - risk assessment
    - mitigation strategy
    - local mitigation planning coordination
    - plan maintenance, adoption, compliance
  - *Enhanced State Mitigation Plan* (20% HMGP)
    - Standard Plan elements
    - Integration with other state and regional plans
    - Implementation capability
    - Use of existing mitigation programs
    - Commitment to comprehensive mitigation program

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- **Figure 3.1. Hazard Mitigation Planning and HMGP Rule**
  - Managing State designation
  - Required local mitigation plan
    - Planning process
    - Risk assessment
    - Mitigation strategy
    - Plan maintenance
    - Plan adoption
    - HMGP funds for mitigation planning

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- **Objective 3.3**
  - Discuss the DMA's potential impacts on mitigation capacity and commitment:
    - Historic lack of state and local mitigation capacity and commitment
    - New potential for positive impact on capacity and commitment
    - “Sticks” and “carrots”

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- **Figure 3.2. Mitigation Capacity and Commitment Measures**
  - Mitigation capacity: ability to carry out effective hazard mitigation
    - Number of full-time mitigation staff members
    - Training of mitigation personnel
    - Resources devoted to mitigation
  - Mitigation commitment: willingness to support risk reduction goals
    - State & local elected officials support for mitigation
    - Staff support for mitigation

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FEMA Official on site in Louisiana following hurricane. (Source: FEMA)

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- **Figure 3.3. Impacts on Mitigation Capacity and Commitment**
  - Carrots
    - Increased funding for Enhanced Mitigation Plans
    - Increased independence for Managing States
    - Increased funding for pre-disaster mitigation planning
  - Sticks
    - Required pre-disaster state and local mitigation plans (or only eligible for emergency relief services)
    - Required detailed plan content
    - Required demonstration of capacity and commitment

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- **Objective 3.4**
  - Assess the DMA's potential impacts on the operations of the intergovernmental model of hazard mitigation:
    - Strengthening linkages
    - Local, state, federal roles

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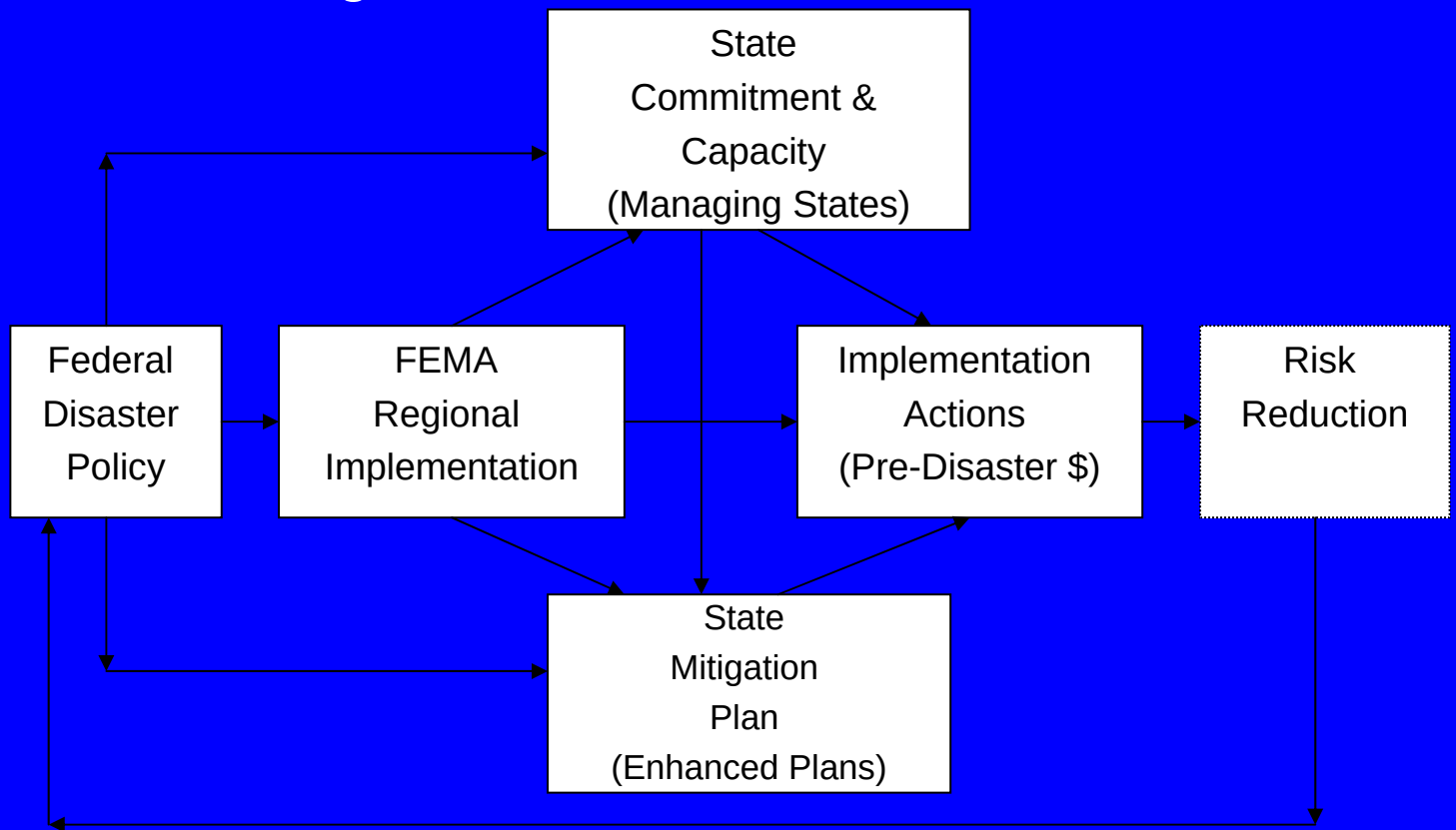
- **Figure 3.4. DMA Impacts on Intergovernmental Model of Hazard Mitigation**



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- **Objective 3.5**
  - Discuss the concepts of sustainability and the resilient community.

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- **Figure 3.4. Sustainable Development**

  "Meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs." (Brundtland Commission 1987)

  - Balances social, environmental, and economic requirements:
    - Responds equitably to competing needs of citizens.
    - Preserves natural systems and limits environmental degradation.
    - Ensures business viability

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- **Figure 3.5 Resilient Communities**

"Local resiliency with respect to disasters means that a locale is able to withstand an extreme natural event without suffering devastating losses, damage, diminished productivity, or quality of life and without a large amount of assistance from outside the community." Mileti (1999)

  - Sustainable network of:
    - Physical systems--constructed and natural environment components of community (body)
    - Human communities--social and institutional components of community (brain)

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- **Objective 3.6**
  - Examine the ideal of sustainable development to balance economic, environmental, and social objectives and outcomes.

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- **Damage in Virginia from Hurricane Isabel 2003**

(Source: FEMA)

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- **Objective 3.7**
  - Examine the need for physical, social, and economic resiliency.

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- **Objective 3.8**
  - Understand the relationships among the goals of hazard mitigation, resilient communities, and sustainable development.

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- **Objective 3.9**
  - Discuss FEMA's approach to linking mitigation with sustainable development through land use planning, housing, and infrastructure. (Source: FEMA)